

BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH.

VOLUME I, NO. 155.

BRAINERD, MINN., TUESDAY DECEMBER 3, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Best Goods In the World Are

- S** Premium Hams.
- W** Premium Bacon.
- I** Silver Leaf Lard.
- F** Premium Sausage.
- T** Cooked Ham.
- S** Dried Beef.
- R** Home Made Bread.
- E** Whole Wheat Bread.
- C** Vienne Bread.
- A** Rye Bread.
- N** Graham Bread.
- S** Cakes.

We not only carry all of the above but also

Swift's Choice Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Lamb.

We handle nothing but the very best of everything.

Limberger and Brick Cheese.
PAINE & McCINN.
Blue Front Market, Sixth Street.

LAWMAKERS ASSEMBLE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-
SEVENTH CONGRESS BE-
GINS WORK.

HENDERSON IS RE ELECTED

Programme of the Republican Caucus
Carried Out in the House—After the
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Upper Body Adjourns in Memory of
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Venerable Senator Vest of Missouri was in his seat 20 minutes before the body was called to order. He was accorded a most cordial reception by his colleagues. By noon practically every senator in the city had appeared in the chamber. Many of them made no attempt to reach their seats on account of the wealth of floral offerings, which fairly filled the desks and aisles.

Precisely at 12 o'clock Mr. Frye (Mo.), president pro tem. of the senate, rapped for order.

The blind chaplain of the senate, Rev. William Milburn, then delivered the invocation.

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In both cases there were dissenting opinions concurred in by four of the nine justices of the court.

Judges Gray, White, Shiras and McKenna united in dissenting the court's opinion in the Philippine case, but they filed no written statement beyond a mere note in which they said that they "dissented for the reasons stated in their opinions in the cases of De Lima vs. Bidwell, Dooley vs. The United States and Downes vs. Bidwell in the last term of the court."

Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer, Harlan and Peckham united in a dissenting opinion in the Dooley case. The opinion was read by the chief justice and was based largely on the constitutional provisions concerning the regulations of commerce.

It is generally believed that the finding in the Philippine case will lead to early efforts to secure legislation for the regulation of our commercial relations with those islands. As the Porto Rican opinion sustains the constitutionality of the Foraker act no such result will rise with respect to the Porto Rico.

The decisions were rendered in the room of the senate committee on judiciary, where the court is sitting temporarily, and, owing to the limited space, there were comparatively few persons, and those lawyers, present. The delivery of the opinions in chief, with the reading of the dissenting opinions, consumed a little more than an hour of time and were listened to with the closest attention.

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This offer was especially open to Jack O'Brien, who, however, did not respond to it. McCoy disposed of Dave Barry of Philadelphia in two rounds, of Jack Scales of England in 20 seconds and of Jack Madden of Boston in four rounds.

For an Anti-Anarchist Conference.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—According to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg Germany and Russia have now reached an entire agreement concerning the advantage of calling an international anti-anarchist conference. These two powers have sent identical notes to the other powers of the world and presumably to the United States, inviting them all to participate in this conference.

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Causing Most of the Trouble Americans Have in the Philippines.

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Deserters in Samar are becoming very bold, it is stated, and it is not an infrequent sight to find notices, written in English, posted on trees and shrubbery, inviting Americans to join the insurgents and instructing them how to enlist. It is also said to be a generally understood fact that deserters from the Ninth cavalry (colored) are responsible for all the trouble the American troops have been having in Batangas province. It is said that deserters from this regiment led the fight near Lipa in July in which Captain Wilhelm and Lieutenant Ramsey, Twenty-first infantry, and Lieutenant Lee of the engineers were killed. General Smith in Samar and the Twentieth infantry in Batangas are said to be hot on the trail of the deserters.

Mail advices from the Philippines are to the effect that the military authorities have been obliged to expel all the agents of the English houses at Manila from the islands of Samar and Leyte, as they have been engaged in traffic with rebellious natives. It is expected that the British consul will refer this matter to London for instructions, but no serious trouble is apprehended.

AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

Drastic Measures to Be Introduced by
Senator Burrows.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Senator Burrows of Michigan will introduce a bill providing for the exclusion and expulsion of alien anarchists. By its provisions the board of inquiry is authorized to diligently search for anarchists among the foreigners coming to this country and ascertain by pertinent questions as to his antecedents, his opinions as to governments, or whether he belongs to any society or association with anarchistic tendencies, and it may examine the person of such alien for marks indicating such membership. The board may accept evidence of the immigrant's common reputation as an anarchist, and orders, decrees and judgments of foreign governments and police notifications as prima facie evidences which may be deemed sufficient to prevent admission of such alien.

When an anarchist escapes this inquisition he may be seized by the commissioner general of inquiry, and, after a thorough and satisfactory inquiry, is found to be a menace to this government as an anarchist, may be deported to the country from which he came.

FAVORS CONSOLIDATION.

Annual Report of the Iowa Railroad
Commissioners.

Des Moines, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the Iowa railroad commissioners, which was made public during the day, after referring to the progress of the delivery of the opinions in chief, with the reading of the dissenting opinions, consumed a little more than an hour of time and were listened to with the closest attention.

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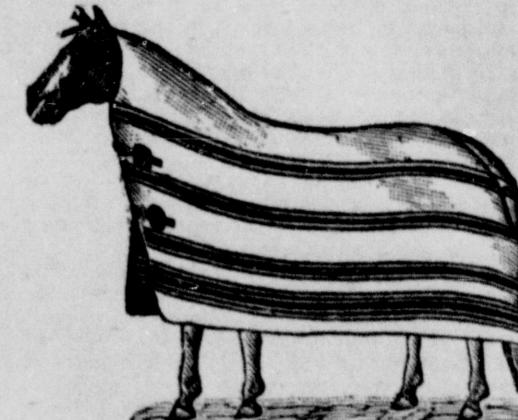
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New York, Dec. 3.—Burglars entered the residence of Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place theater, while the family was at dinner and secured nearly \$6,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. They overlooked \$10,000 worth more of valuables and left behind a large quantity of silverware. Included in the stuff taken were five medals presented in Europe to Mr. Conried in recognition of his services in promoting art.

Arrested for Murder.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 3.—Justice Black at Ireton has held W. F. Reynolds, a piano and organ salesman of Sioux Falls, S. D., to the district court without bonds for the murder of Samuel Crafton on Aug. 2 last. Crafton was a negro preacher and blind. When last seen alive he was riding with Reynolds. Governor Shaw has offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of the murderer.

These are not considered special bargains at our store it is only a sample of the way we sell goods.



75 cents. Don't let your horse freeze when you can buy a blanket for 75 cents worth one dollar and a quarter.



85 cents. That we sold last year at one dollar and a quarter, and some others are charging that for it now.

\$2.50. An Air Tight, considered well worth and sold always at three dollars and fifty cents.

75 cents. FIRST QUALITY.
Speeders at \$2.00

We Sharpen Skates.



Vestibuled Trains—Dining Cars.
TIME CARD-BRAINERD.
EAST BOUND: Arrive Depart.
No. 1, Duluth Express, 12:30 p. m. 12:35 p. m.
No. 14, Duluth Express, 3:35 p. m. 4:05 p. m.
No. 10, Duluth Express, 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m.
No. 54, Duluth Freight, 9:10 a. m. 9:50 a. m.
No. 58, Atkin Freight, 8:45 p. m. 9:35 p. m.

WEST BOUND:
No. 5, Fargo Express, 1:05 p. m. 1:25 p. m.
No. 13, Pacific Express, 11:55 a. m. 12:05 p. m.
No. 11, Pacific Express, 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m.
No. 57, Staples Freight, 4:20 p. m. 5:10 p. m.
G. P. R. Permit at Ticket Office for 54, 55 and 58.
Trains 13, 14, 11 and 12, daily.

L.F. & D. BRANCH
No. 1, Duluth, S. S. & S. B.
Cutter & Morris,
No. 11, Morris, Sank Cen-
ter & Brainard,
Daily except Sunday.

7:20 a. m.

Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

STARTED BY ROOSEVELT.

The Charleston Exposition Is Officially
Opened.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 3.—With imposing ceremonies, embracing a parade of federal forces, state militia and Confederate veterans, beautiful women and cheering collegians, a programme of exercises graced by distinguished speakers and with words of greeting from the president of the United States, the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition was opened officially during the afternoon. The day was set aside as a holiday and all places of business were closed.

In the auditorium at the exposition grounds, where the exercises were held, an audience of 4,000 people cheered the name of the president of the United States, gave hearty applause to Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, listened attentively to the afternoon's exercises. About 300 people, including many notables, were on the stage of the beautifully decorated auditorium when the exercises began. After welcoming addresses by F. W. Wagener, president of the exposition company, and Governor M. B. McSweeney, Senator Depew was introduced by J. Edgar Smyth, mayor of Charleston, and delivered an eloquent address.

Then the exposition, on a signal from the White House, where President Roosevelt touched a connecting key, was declared open.

JIMINEZ SURRENDERS.

Leader of Colombian Insurgents Dis-
gusted With the Campaign.

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 3.—The city of Panama continues quiet. Following General Alba's orders the Colombian gunboat Boyaca, towing a launch bearing soldiers, has left Panama. The destination of this expedition is reported to be Agua Dulce. From this point the government soldiers will attempt to clear the remaining bands of Liberals from the department of Panama. General Belisario Porras, the Liberal leader, is supposed to be in the vicinity of Agua Dulce. American marines are still ashore at Panama.

Juan Antonio Jiminez, formerly a member of the staff of the insurgents, general, Domingo Diaz, has come voluntarily to Panama, where he delivered himself to General Alba. General Diaz did not instruct Jiminez to come in and surrender. The former insurgent says he is sick and disgusted with the campaign.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Charges Against Captain Tilley Are
Not Sustained.

Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 3.—The United States naval court at Tutuila, Samoa, has honorably acquitted Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, the naval governor of Tutuila, of all the charges against him. No evidence to sustain these charges was presented to the court.

Commander Uriel Sobree has succeeded Captain Tilley as naval governor of Tutuila.

The charges against Captain Tilley arose from certain allegations made by missionaries in Samoa against the captain's moral character.

Friendship of the United States Ap-
preciated by France.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The report of the commission on the budget and foreign affairs, issued during the day, reviews the relations of France with foreign countries. This report says:

"The ancient friendship of France with free America, which is vivified by the memory of Lafayette, cannot fail to be precious to us at a time when the United States is entering upon a movement of expansion and forming, by taking possession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, a colonial domain which will create with France relations more neighborly, immediate and constant."

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Formal resolutions were offered by Mr. Cullom (Ills.) that the house be notified that the senate was ready to proceed to business; by Mr. Allison, that the hour of meeting of the senate be 12 o'clock noon, and by Mr. Hale (Me.) that a committee of two senators be named to join a similar committee of the house to inform the president that congress was in session and prepared to receive any message he might desire to submit. Mr. Hale and Mr. Morgan were named.

The senate then adjourned as a mark of respect for the late Senator Kyle of South Dakota.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1.

McCleary's Oleomargarine Measure Will Probably Be So Designated.

Washington, Dec. 3.—It was estimated by officials of the house that over 3,000 bills had been introduced before 12 o'clock. There was much rivalry for the honor of having bill No. 1, no less than 10 members asking for this precedence. The indications are that the bill of Mr. McCleary restricting the sale of oleomargarine will be so designated when the records are made up. The bills took a wide range; three Pacific cable bills, by Representatives Sherman (N. Y.), Corliss (Mich.) and Jones (Wash.), gave varying phases of this project, Mr. Jones proposing the northern route, via Puget Sound, with an appropriation of \$8,000,000. Mr. Corliss proposing a government built and maintained route, and Mr. Sherman offering the same to the court. The opinion was read by the chief justice and was based largely on the constitutional provisions concerning the regulations of commerce.

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REYES STILL UNDECIDED.

Waiting to Hear Definitely From the Colombian Liberals.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Dr. Martinez Silva, the Colombian minister to the United States, who, with General Rafael Reyes, has been representing his country at the Pan-American conference at Mexico City, returned to Washington during the day. He says that General Reyes has not yet determined whether he will return to Colombia for the purpose of assuming the presidency of that country in place of Mr. Maroquin, the vice president, who is now acting as the chief executive. General Reyes has been given assurance of support if he will take the office by both wings of the Conservative party, but he is awaiting some definite and reliable advices of the same character from the Liberal leaders before determining just what to do.

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Arrested for Murder.

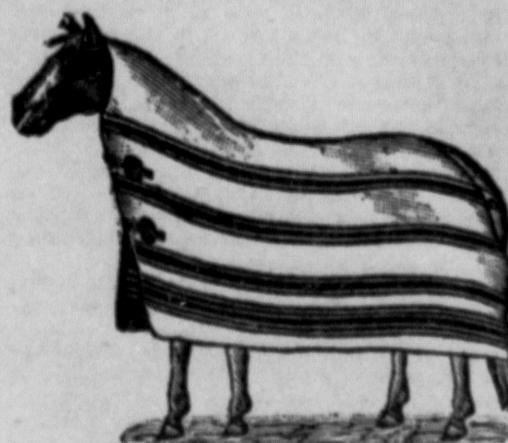
Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 3.—Justice Black at Ireton has held W. F. Reynolds, a piano and organ salesman of Sioux Falls, S. D., to the district court without bonds for the murder of Samuel Crafton on Aug. 2 last. Crafton was a negro preacher and blind. When last seen alive he was riding with Reynolds. Governor Shaw has offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of the murderer.

THE ORIENTAL OIL TRADE.

Rockefeller's Company Trying to Get Control of It.

London, Dec. 3.—The Standard Oil company is negotiating for the purchase of the Shell Transport and Trading company, whose capital is £2,000,000, with the view of getting control of the Borneo and far Eastern oil interests of the concern. Sir Marcus Samuel, chairman of the Shell company, said to a representative of the Associated Press that it was impossible to tell at present if the nego-

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75 cents. Don't let your horse freeze when you can buy a blanket for 75 cents worth one dollar and a quarter.

75 cents. FIRST QUALITY.
Speeders at \$2.00

We Sharpen Skates.



NORTHERN PACIFIC		TO ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH AND POINTS EAST & SOUTH	WEST BOUND	TO BUTTE HELENA SPOKANE SEATTLE FACOMA PORTLAND CALIFORNIA JAPAN CHINA ALASKA KLUONDIKE	TO ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH AND POINTS EAST & SOUTH	FAST BOUND	Arrive	Depart	
No. 5, Large	Fast Express	12:45 p. m.	1:05 p. m.	No. 5, Large	1:05 p. m.	12:45 p. m.	1:05 p. m.		
No. 13, Medium Express	1:05 p. m.	1:10 p. m.	1:05 p. m.	No. 13, Medium	1:10 p. m.	1:05 p. m.	1:10 p. m.		
No. 19, Small Express	1:15 p. m.	1:20 p. m.	1:15 p. m.	No. 19, Small	1:20 p. m.	1:15 p. m.	1:20 p. m.		
No. 57, Staples Freight	4:30 p. m.	5:10 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	No. 57, Staples Freight	5:10 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	5:10 p. m.		
6-10 Permit at Ticket Office for 54, 55 and 58.		Trans. 14, 11 and 12, daily.		6-10 Permit at Ticket Office for 54, 55 and 58.		Trans. 14, 11 and 12, daily.		6-10 p. m.	
No. 18, Little Valley, 5000		Center & Morris, 5000		Center & Morris, 5000		Center & Morris, 5000		7:30 p. m.	
No. 11, Morris, 5000		Center & Brainerd, 5000							

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

His Recommendations to the Congress on Many Subjects

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While Favoring the Principle, He Opposes Any General Tariff Change.

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He Deems Publicity the Only Sure Remedy That Can Now Be Evoked.

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To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and died in that city on the 15th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history. President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heaviest and most generous tribute to the broad kindness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all important in the makeup of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also showed an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

The Object of the Blow.
President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wage-workers, who had entered the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the president was assassinated, but the honest toll which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had, at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley has risen to that political office for which the entire people vote, and no president, not even Lincoln himself, was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought out wishes of the people. His one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people, to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought after having endeavored to guide that thought airtight. He had just been re-elected to the presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act he took advantage of an occasion when the president was meeting the people generally, and, advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

Business Conditions.
During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand, but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves, but to others. If the business

breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends and of unflinching trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death crowning the glory of such a life leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. We mourn a good and great president who is dead, but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our grave apprehensions and to demand the most and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who on the stump and in the public press appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sown by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism and to the crude and foolish visionary who for whatever reason apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

The blow was aimed not at this president, but at all presidents, at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the nation as expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the president be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order" save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife beating.

Anarchy and Anarchists.

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly in any shape or fashion or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds makes himself morally accessory to a murderer before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most benevolent form of social order. His protest of concern for workmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of till the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the state to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions" save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditions and treasonable.

Should Keep Anarchists Out.

I earnestly recommend to the congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest

world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the nation must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity, but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face at the beginning of the twentieth with very serious social problems. The old laws and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual and especially of very large corporate fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wageworker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

Reasons For Caution.

The captains of industry who have driven on the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance of this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy any one capable of forming a judgment; that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, brawn, energy and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Interest of All Endangered.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life, the rule which underlies all others, is that on the whole and in the long run we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions, and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more and in times of adversity some will suffer far more than others; but, speaking generally, a period of good fortune means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement. The memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries, but the wageworker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts" appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well known sociological law the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business enterprises it is necessary to be guided by a spirit of moderation and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming president by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the president's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them callous and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

Evils of Overcapitalization.

All this is true. And yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being overcapitalization because of its many baneful consequences, and a absolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

Evils of Overcapitalization.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements which have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based

upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should not be prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled, and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form which frees them from individual responsibility and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license work to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

Publicity Needed.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined by process of law and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock companies depending upon any statutory law for their existence, privilege should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them, and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore in the interest of the whole people the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision. Banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetts in order to produce excellent results.

Would Frame a Federal Law.

When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes alike in industrial and political conditions which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate so far as was then necessary the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different, and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated, profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including, among many other things, whatever concerns labor, and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis and making firm our new position in the international industrial world, while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wageworker and capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this republic.

Chinese Exclusion.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wageworker. If the farmer and the wageworker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history and far higher than in any other country.

The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanence of this condition of things. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, brawn, energy and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

The Tariff.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty, are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations.

Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was

supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

Labor.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers when managed with forethought and when they combine law abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies as the associations themselves. Finally there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the national government can act.

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him. But each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or any one else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself, and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

Immigration.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law abiding and God fearing members of the nation. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, there should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unenviable reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sane as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class, but it would do what is also in point—that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion and hatred of order out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life, and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body, politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the

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A Glorious Death.
The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days while the president yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes, and the

breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death crowning the glory of such a life leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. We mourn a good and great president who is dead, but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who on the stump and in the public press appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism and to the crude and foolish visionary who for whatever reason apologizes for crime or excites similes of discontent.

The blow was aimed not at this president, but at all presidents, at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the president be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order" save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife beating.

Anarchy and Anarchists.

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly in any shape or fashion or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most benevolent form of social order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity, for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the state to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions" save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specific private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

Should Keep Anarchists Out.

I earnestly recommend to the congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and farreaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the congress.

The code of laws should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations like piracy and that form of man-stealing known as the slave trade, for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaty among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the federal government the power of dealing with the crime.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the president. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the government, the government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming president by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the president's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

Business Conditions.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains by gaming, work with head or hand, but by gambling in any form, are always a source of metals not only to themselves, but to others. If the business

world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the nation must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity, but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face at the beginning of the twentieth with very serious social problems. The old laws and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wageworker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

Reasons For Caution.

The captain of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our manufactures, who have developed our commerce, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy any one capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of to-day. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Interests of All Endangered.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life, the rule which underlies all others, is that on the whole and in the long run we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions, and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more and in times of adversity some will suffer far more than others; but, speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement. The memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries, but the wageworker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts" appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well known sociological law the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests for the government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad would be to incur the risk of such farreaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

Evils of Overcapitalization.

All this is true. And yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being overcapitalization because of its many baleful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based

upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should not be prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled, and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form which frees them from individual responsibility and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

Publicity Needed.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them, and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore in the interest of the whole people the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision. Banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetts in order to produce excellent results.

Immigration.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law abiding and God fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class, but it would do what is also in point—that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion and hatred of order out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life, and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including, among many other things, whatever concerns labor, and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis and making firm our new position in the international industrial world, while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wageworker and capitalist, of investor and private citizen, as well as to secure equity as between man and man in this republic.

Chinese Exclusion.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wageworkers. If the farmer and the wageworker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that the whole wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level in view, to reduce immediately the low excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary, in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

The national government should demand the highest quality of service from its employees and in return it should be a good employer. If possible, legislation should be passed in connection with the interstate commerce law which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of government work provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work and from work under unsanitary conditions. The government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions and, in addition to setting a high standard, should uphold it by proper inspection, extending if necessary to the subcontractors. The government should forbid all night work for women and children as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed, and a powerful indirect aid to such laws provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wageworkers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing, so that, independent of the reward they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

Labor.
The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal is the problem of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities and for another side

which these three reforms are making and have in part already effected.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the war department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is, however, need of supplementary legislation. Through military education must be provided and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the national guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service. Too much stress should not be laid on mathematics nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician, but he must be able to master himself to control others and to show boldness and control of resource in every emergency.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia is obsolete and worthless. The organization of the armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of a peaceful civilization.

The Veterans.

No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history all our names would be meaningless and our great experiment in popular freedom and self government a gloomy failure. Moreover they not only left us a united nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity, and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the north and the sons of the south in the times that tried men's souls.

The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and in the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career, and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the civil war will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

The Merit System.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely nonpolitical all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense the gain to the government has been immense. The navy yards and postal service illustrate probably better than any other branches of the government the great gain in economy, efficiency and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command. In short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service.

The administration of these islands should be as wholly freed from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the government, and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

The Consular Service.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the congress. They are based upon the just principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness; that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad combine to make it essential that our consuls should

be men of character, knowledge and enterprise. It is true that the service is now in the main efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the congress on this subject are enacted into law.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions over 600 Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands—that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

Industrial Education of Indians.

In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is no use in attempting to induce agriculture in a country suited only for cattle raising, when the Indian should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individual, like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur. Every effort should be made to minimize these hardships, but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to prevent them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not possess exclusive control every effort should be made to bring it about.

Expositions.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the congress and the people for the St. Louis exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the western hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history, the great turning points in our development. It is evidently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent regions, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the congress. I heartily commend this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston exposition have requested the cabinet officers to place thereat the government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

The Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful not merely to Buffalo, but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the president's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, because it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the western hemisphere and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

Science and Education.

The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian Institution. In furtherance of its declared purpose—for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—the congress has the power of facilitating foreign trade as to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the institution with notable fidelity.

There should be no halt in the work of the institution, in accordance with the plans which its secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National Zoological park. The urgent needs of the National museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the congress.

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over 5,000 public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method and by co-operation to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the federal library, which, though still the library of congress and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the western hemisphere and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the library of this country to American scholarship a service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses.

Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available and enable it to become not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great cooperative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

For the sake of good administration, sound economy and the advancement of science the census office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau. This would insure better

cheaper and more satisfactory work in the interest not only of our business, but of statistic, economic and social science.

The Postal Service.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from \$11,411,79 in 1897 to \$3,63,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked and actual experience has made its benefits so plain that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,000, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action.

It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,000. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the government through the entrenched and well understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that, while the second class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only \$4,294,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of \$11,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed and which was fixed by the congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy deliberately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law and has secured admittance only through evasion of its requirements or through lax construction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The postoffice department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law, and it should be sustained in its effort.

The Chinese Situation.
Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the congress, with a report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States. Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment and energy he has displayed in performing an exceptionally difficult and delicate task.

The agreement reached dispenses in a manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the powers. Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the uprising, and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated, and edicts have been issued making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them.

Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives in Peking by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensible and in which they can if necessary maintain permanent military guards, by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order.

This extraordinary achievement represents a struggle with powerful and well organized competition of a long established industry—that of gas illumination. It made its way against bitter opposition, against corrupt councils and the difficulties and failures incident to overcapitalization to where it is now, one of the solid, certain and remunerative industries of the country.

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White House, Dec. 3, 1901.

How a Blind Man Can Tell Time.

Perhaps many people have noticed that the blind man who plays the hand organ day after day at Grand avenue bridge has a watch in his pocket. He has a watch and can tell time too.

Yesterday a man dropped a nickel in his cup and, noticing the watch, asked him for the time. It was a queer question to ask, but he saw the watch and wanted to know whether the blind man was simply pretending to be sightless.

"I think I can tell," said the blind man. He held it up close to his ear and slowly turned the stem winder.

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight," he counted, and then he said: "That means seventy-two minutes. I wound up the watch tightly at 3 o'clock, and so the time ought to be about twelve minutes past 4. Here, look and see how I came to it."

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"Not exactly, but I can come mighty near it, usually within ten minutes, and it's very easy too. All you have to know is how one long click in winding up will run the watch. I'll explain. Suppose that at 3 o'clock I wind up my watch until it is tight, as we say—that is, until another turn of the winder would apparently break a spring. At 5 o'clock I wind the watch again and find that the winder clicks twelve times before the watch is wound up to the place where it sticks. Then I know that twelve clicks will run the watch 120 minutes and that one click represents ten minutes of time."

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WAS ALL A MISTAKE.

American Vice Consul at Zeittau, Germany, Placed Under Arrest.

Berlin, Nov. 21.—Referring to the arrest last week of Mr. Schilling, the American vice consul at Zeittau, Germany, the Lokal Anzeiger explains that Mr. Schilling was arrested early in the morning at his residence in Zeittau in mistake for another man.

He was detained until evening, when his father, who is the Leipzig representative of an American company, identified his son through the American consul at Leipzig and Mr. Schilling was liberated. The American vice consul was mistaken for a fugitive from Magdeburg named Matthes.

Mr. Schilling has called upon Mr. Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, to report the matter of his arrest and procure satisfaction therefor.

WILL PROBABLY BE ELECTED.

Now Thought Certain That Colonel Lynch Will Go to Parliament.

Dublin, Nov. 21.—It is now regarded as certain that Colonel Arthur Lynch will succeed in the parliamentary contest in Galway, where he is opposed by Horace Plunkett, Unionist, in spite of the fact that he claims to rank as a colonel in the Boer army and if he sets foot upon the soil of Great Britain he will be arrested and sent to South Africa for trial.

The bad weather has tended to cool the election animosities, but there was considerable disorder during the day, which kept a large force of police busy. There were continual demands upon the police to prevent or suppress conflicts. The city is overflowing with armed persons and it was a common sight to see persons walking about with bandaged heads.

—*Irish Times*.

BRAINERD OPERA HOUSE.

Coming Attractions.

A TEXAS STEER.

First comes Hoyt's great satirical comedy, which deals with political and social Washington life. The story opens in Texas with the election of Maverick Brander, the cattle king, to Congress. The election takes place during a brief absence from his ranch, and upon his return he indignantly refuses to fill the office.

"If you are too good to represent us in Congress you

which these three reforms are making and have in part already effected.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the war department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is, however, need of supplementary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the national guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service. Too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician, but he must be able to master himself, to control others and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

Industrial Education of Indians. In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is no use in attempting to induce agriculture in a country suited only for cattle raising, where the Indian should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individual, like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur. Every effort should be made to minimize these hardships, but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

That the army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

The Veterans.

No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history all our annals would be meaningless and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity, and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the north and the sons of the south in the name that tried men's souls.

The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and in the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. A more serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career, and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the civil war will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

The Merit System.

The merit system of making appointments in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely nonpolitical all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense the gain to the government has been immense. The navy yards and postal service illustrate probably better than any other branches of the government the great gain in economy, efficiency and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command. In short, he should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and need of the service.

The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the government, and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

The Consular Service.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is most certainly commended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the congress. There are based upon the just principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness, that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad combine to make it essential that our consuls should

be men of character, knowledge and energy. It is true that the service is now in the main efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the congress on this subject are enacted into law.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions 1,000 Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands—that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

Industrial Education of Indians.

In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is no use in attempting to induce agriculture in a country suited only for cattle raising, where the Indian should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individual, like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur. Every effort should be made to minimize these hardships, but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Whether by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not possess exclusive control every effort should be made to bring it about.

Expositions.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the congress and the people for the St. Louis exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the western hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the congress. I heartily commend this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston exposition have requested the cabinet officers to place thereat the government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay all necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

The Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful not merely to Buffalo, but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the president's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy because it represented an effort to bring closer touch all the peoples of the western hemisphere and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

Science and Education.

The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian institution. In furtherance of its declared purpose—for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—the congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the institution with notable fidelity. There should be no halt in the work of the institution, in accordance with the plans which its secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National Zoological park. The urgent needs of the National museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the congress.

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cheaper and more satisfactory work in the interest not only of our business, but of statistic, economic and social science.

The Postal Service.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from \$1,411,779 in 1857 to \$3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked and actual experience has made its benefits so plain that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,000, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting approval. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,000. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

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What China Has Promised.

Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be needed.

The Chinese government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghai and to Tientsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai river and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, and an expert has been sent abroad on the part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals and rice, gold and silver coin and bullion, has also been agreed upon in the settlement.

During these troubles our government has unwaveringly advocated moderation and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the empire and the modern world, while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order and vindicating the national interest and honor.

It behoves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocate the "open door" with all that it implies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coasts, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been extraordinarily favored. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition.

In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment under the conventions throughout the empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other powers.

For the sake of good administration, sound economy and the advancement of science the census office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau. This would insure better

of the pan-American congress convoked at the invitation of Mexico and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co-operate with their colleagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large.

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THE DAILY DISPATCH.

BY INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

E. C. GRIFFITH, City Editor.

Entered at the post-office at Brainerd, Minn., as second class matter.

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"Carry your satchel out to the car?" kept up the small boy as he followed me in.

I settled myself to wait for the car and thought my youthful man of business had given me up. He stood outside on the pavement talking with his companions and punctuating his remarks by sundry nods in my direction.

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Probably he was of the opinion that "silence gives consent." After I had seated myself he spread out a paper on my lap. "Have a Tribune, something to read all the way over." He evidently considered that he had scored a point by having a big paper to sell. Of course I bought it. He was as quick and so businesslike that I could not but admire him. That boy will never wait for something to turn up."—L. M. Dithridge in America Can Boy.

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Important Pants Sale

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Good wool goods made to take the place of cheap cotton in price during this sale.

Our Cloak

THEATRE OPENING A BRILLIANT EVENT.

Brainerd Dressed in Gala Attire At First Performance in New Opera House.

Excellent Stage Facilities Makes Possible the Appearance of Large Productions.

Everyone Present Declared the New Brainerd House a Perfect Gem.

The Auditorium Was Packed to Overflowing With City's Swagger Set.

All Brainerd was out in its gayest attire last night at the opening of the new opera house, and never before has there been a more fashionable and stylish gathering in the city, the event being signalized especially by elaborate displays of pretty gowns rich, and elegant with the latest that a lavish hand of art can be directed to procure.

The beautiful coloring of the new and richly tarnished walls of the theatre, the embellishments in the beautiful draperies about the boxes and the foyer, the harmonious tints in the scenic properties of the house, and the auditorium filled with ladies in handsome gowns, with a perfect shower of dazzling lights to illuminate the scene, made the picture one of the most lovely to behold, the iridescent coloring giving an inspiring feeling to the lover of beauteous and harmonious effects.

The list of elegant gowns and by whom they were worn would be too long to publish. The LISPAT had intended to procure these names and a description of each gown. There were many out of town guests at the theatre and the event was made a brilliant society affair, a fitting opening to the season's gaiety. All the society folk of the city seemed to take this as a nucleus for social formations and the Brainerd Opera House will in all likelihood become popular as a Mecca for Brainerd's swagger set.

The boxes presented a stylish air. In one of the lower boxes were Ex-Mayor J. H. Koop, wife and son, the Misses Koop. In another one of the lower boxes was Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sanborn and family and Mrs. Kate Closterman, of Staples, mother of Mrs. Sanborn. In the front box to the right of the house was C. N. Parker and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Parker, and the rear box was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Kretz, Miss Spalding and Messrs. Bert Parker and Clarence Hill.

In the upper box on the right hand side Hon. A. F. Ferris and a party of friends including Hon. A. N. Dare, of Elk River, Hon. C. B. Buckman, of Little Falls and Landlord George Kibbie, of the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, were seated. In the box to the rear sat Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Wise. Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Reilly occupied a box on the left hand side another box party consisted of the Misses Adams, Barker and Curry and Messrs. Batcheller and F. B. Johnson. All the ladies were beautifully gowned for the event.

"The Casino Girl" was selected as the piece for the opening and long before the hour of performance the house was crowded, and as the business manager remarked, it was one of the prettiest audiences that the company has greeted for some time. The production was very satisfactory, and it is thought that hardly a person in the house went away feeling disappointed. It is a high class comedy well staged and is considered a magnificent performance.

The performance last night gives the people of Brainerd an idea of the excellent facilities of the stage in the new house. This company used its own scenery, and used all of it, and there is not a theatre goer in the city but that will say that the stage effect last night was almost perfect. The stage is large and roomy, and it will never be necessary for any company to cut out parts of the performance on this account. Members of the company were especially gratified with this end of the house, being particularly pleased with the modernized ideas

draperies and these have been selected with great taste, the coloring matching with that on the scenic drop curtain. The draperies are the best imported upholstered French goods and cost the association in the neighborhood of \$500. The harmony of the coloring of the draperies and the scenic drop, and the renaissance style of the decorations of the house, with green and gold tints, under the glare of the light, makes a wonderfully pretty effect.

The seats in the parquet are all upholstered and have been selected with a care to bring out the general harmonizing effect of the interior of the theatre. There are 187 seats in the parquet. The arrangement of the foyer is especially modern. The entrance to the gallery, or the "nig-ger heaven," as it is sometimes called is in the lobby and not in the foyer as in some houses, so that this feature of the house is made a separate department in its self. The entire arrangements of the foyer, lobby, reception rooms, and box office is modern in every way.

The stage has a depth of 33 feet, is 57 feet wide and its height to the gridiron is 48 feet. The stage is equipped with all the accessories for the production of a first class piece, and Brainerd theatre goers will never have cause to regret that any part of a show has been "cut out." The stage is one of the most conveniently arranged in the northwest, not only from an advantageous standpoint for the house, but the members of theatrical companies have been considered, and actors who visit this house will find all the latest and most modern equipments. The dressing rooms are large, commodious and airy and the lavatories and toilet rooms are all arranged in a most satisfactory manner.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The attractive programs distributed to the patrons of the opera house last night contained announcements of companies booked for the current month. The list is a very attractive one, and includes Hoyt's best comedy, "A Texas Steer;" Miss Eugenie Blair in an elaborate production of her new play, "Peg Woffington;" the famous Lewis Morrison production of "Faust;" the Royal Italian Band, which organization comprises fifty of Italy's best instrumentalists, and is undoubtedly the best concert band that has ever toured this country; and the Chase-Lister stock company, which will be seen in an excellent repertoire of comedies and dramas. The theatre patrons of Brainerd are to be congratulated upon the opportunities offered them in the matter of entertainment during the first month the handsome opera house is open.

Hoyt's most laughable satire upon national politics, "A Texas Steer," comes to the Brainerd opera house next Friday evening, after a highly successful tour across the continent. This celebrated comedy is always a welcome offering wherever it is presented, for it affords theatre-goers a double opportunity to enjoy a hearty laugh and a good play both at the same time. Of all the Hoyt plays "A Texas Steer" ranks as best. In it the famous playwright aimed higher than in any of his other farce-comedies, but at the same time he filled it to overflowing with fun and merriment. The piece deals in the happiest way with politics, both local and national, and as it is absolutely non-partisan all parties are pleased and interested. It carries one into the midst of the intrigues and plots so common with Washington political life and gives the audience a crude but absorbing idea of the ways of the average politician and office-seeker. There is a charming little love story interwoven and an occasional touch of pathos, in the midst of the rollicking fun, that surprises one almost to tears.

Another matter that the theatre-goers in this city have reason to be proud of is the fact that the Brainerd Opera House is now one of the many houses which compose the Red River Valley Circuit, a line of theatres which are among the best in the northwest, all controlled and under the general management of C. P. Walker. They include the Winnipeg, Grand Forks, Fargo and Crookston houses. This gives patrons an idea of what may be expected from such a circuit. The best attractions go to these cities and Manager Walker's bookings will be the same for Brainerd.

Mr. Walker is, without doubt, one of the best theatrical men in the northwest. His long experience as a caterer to the theatre-going public of the section of the northwest embraced within this circuit has demonstrated beyond doubt that he has few equals. His houses have reputations that are an envy to theatrical managers elsewhere.

The interior decorations are very beautiful especially at night when lighted up. The style is artistic relief work the colors gold and green being carried throughout. The same firm also secured the contract for the

The sale of reserved seats opens Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at Dunn's drug store.

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Earn your own Xmas spending money. \$12 to \$15 a week until Jan. 1st. No soliciting. Work done at home, spare time. Anderson & Co., Box 367, Milwaukee, Wis.

Going out of the clothing business and selling the stock at actual cost price. Come and examine prices.

HENRY I. COHEN.

COMMISSIONERS IN SESSION.

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Yesterday afternoon the board of county commissioners met at the court house and the time yesterday and today has been taken up with routine business.

The auditing committee consisting of the clerk of court, county auditor and chairman of the board of county commissioners submitted their report of the condition of the office of County Treasurer, Frater at the close of business November 30, which is as follows:

Money in First Nat. Bank \$28,347.09
" " N. P. Bank 12,694.54
Currency 15.00
Postage and Express Paid 10.43
Postage and stamps 1.24
Silver, nickles and cents 21.32
Checks 5.25

Total \$41,195.87

MCCULLOUGH NOMINATED.

For the Office of Deputy Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of the State of Minnesota.

George McCullough has received word from the grand master of the I. O. O. F. of the state that he has been nominated for the office of deputy grand master for the state. This is quite an honor and it is understood that Mr. McCullough has the backing of all the members of Unity Lodge of this city.

The several lodges of the state will vote on officers in the near future and it is hoped by Mr. McCullough's friends that he will be elected.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE.

Will Often Help You Greatly. Read What a Brainerd Citizen Says.

You may hesitate to listen to the advice of strangers, but the testimony of friends or residents of Brainerd is worth your most careful attention. It is an easy matter to investigate such proof as this. Then the evidence must be conclusive. Read the following:

Mrs. N. G. Blake, of West Brainerd says: "I suffered a great deal from inflammation of the kidneys and I grew worse in place of better. My back in the region of the kidneys was sore, was lame and hurt me very much, an aching pain being ever present. The kidney secretions were dark in color and on standing deposited much sediment. When Doan's Kidney Pills were advertised I sent my son for a box. I was a little afraid I would not be able to use them for I cannot take some kind of medicine.

I found, however, that they were mild in their operations and did not produce any bad effects. Before taking them very long the kidney secretions became healthy in color, all deposit was removed, and the soreness and pain were replaced by a perfectly comfortable feeling."

Sold for 50 cents a box, at the McFadden Drug Co., H. P. Dunn & Co., and all drugists. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

A Card of Thanks.

To the machinists and boilermakers and all other employees of the Northern Pacific shops:

We hereby extend our sincere thanks for your ready and liberal contribution in our time of sorrow and need. May the blessing of Him who hath said "In as much as ye have done it unto me, it is yours."

E. J. PHILLIPS.
MARY PHILLIPS.

JACKETS, CAPES and FUR

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Commencing Saturday, Nov. 30, we will sell all Jackets, Capes and Furs at the following cut prices:

Black Kersey Jackets, latest style and excellent quality, was \$5.50 now.....	\$4	Another up-to-date jacket, Blue, Brown and Tan was \$7.00 now.....	\$6
Collarets from.....	\$1.00		
Storm collars from.....	\$1.00		
A few children's jackets left, each....	\$1.50		
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Call and see them before buying elsewhere.

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A beautiful assortment of all grades, some very pretty flisses sets.

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BICYCLES and Bicycle Repairing.

Murphy & Sherlund's LAUREL ST.

Gopher

HEATING PLANTS.

Get your heating plants ready now during the warm weather. We do this class of work cheaply and promptly.

Front Street Jewelry Store, 706. A beautiful sterling silver spoon will be given free to every purchaser of \$5.00 up from today until Xmas only.

A. P. REYMOND.

Another lot of new style boys' and mens' overcoats just received.

LINNEMAN & CARLSON.

I Sell
Footwear only and will sell you goods cheaper, quality considered, than you can buy them elsewhere in Brainerd. Call at the Big 9 and see. R. F. WALTERS, 6th St.

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Do you want atrunk? Call on D. M. Clark & Co.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

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THEATRE OPENING A BRILLIANT EVENT.

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The beautiful coloring of the new and richly tarnished walls of the theatre, the embellishments in the beautiful draperies about the boxes and the foyer, the harmonious tints in the scenic properties of the house, and the auditorium filled with ladies in handsome gowns, with a perfect shower of dazzling lights to illuminate the scene, made the picture one of the most lovely to behold, the iridescent coloring giving an inspiring feeling to the lover of beauteous and harmonious effects.

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The company this year is one of exceptional strength. James R. McCann, the inimitable "Haverick Brander," is still at the head of the organization, having almost grown grey-haired in this part. Of the other old time favorites, Gustave Neville as "Major Yell," Edward L. Boas as "Col. Bragg," Lizzie Kendall as "Mrs. Brander" and Katie Fawcett as "Dixie Style" will also be seen in their original parts. This season two notable improvements have been made in the "Bossy" of Lydia Dickson and the "Brassy Gall" of James A. Devlin, who give a far better portrayal of these roles than they ever had before.

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Sole agents for the Celebrated

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OPSAHL, Photographer.

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Furs! Furs! Furs!

E. S. Frisbee, representing H. G. Gross, of 106 West Superior street, Duluth, will be in the city with a line of furs, from which the people of Brainerd may make a selection. Mr. Frisbee was in Brainerd several weeks ago and exhibited a full line and many orders were taken for made-up garments, collarets, boas and muffs. All garments and articles sold are subject to the guarantee of the well known H. G. Gross to be absolutely as represented or money refunded, and sold directly from manufacturer to wearer at manufacturer's prices. Exhibit to be made at Mrs. C. Grandelmeier's Millinery Parlor, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Dec. 9, 10 and 11.

Furniture, carpets and stoves sold on small payments at D. M. Clark & Co.

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ation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

True forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end in itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forest except to make way for agriculture threatens our well-being.

The practical usefulness of the national forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the west for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them whenever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly businesslike management.

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the general land office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States geological survey and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the bureau of forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the bureau of forestry, to which they properly belong.

The present diffusion of responsibility is bad from every standpoint. It prevents that effective co-operation between the government and the men who utilize the resources of the reserves without which the interests of both must suffer. The scientific bureaus generally should be put under the department of agriculture. The president should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the department of agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the departments of war and the navy.

Irrigation.

The wise administration of the forest reserves will be no less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep. The increase in deer, elk and other animals in the Yellowstone park shows what may be expected when other mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground breeding birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

In cases where natural conditions have been restored for a few years vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons, especially from the immediate neighborhood, come each summer to enjoy the privilege of camping. Some at least of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds and free camping grounds for the ever increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health and recreation in the splendid forests and flower clad meadows of our mountains. The forest reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not sacrificed to the shortsighted greed of a few.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation.

Storage Works Necessary.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved, and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function. At least in some of its features, it is as right for the national government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should be as far as possible be paid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the national government should be to aid irrigation in the several states and territories in such manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves and as will stimulate needed reforms in the state laws and regulations governing irrigation.

Will Enrich the Whole Country.

The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent western com-

petition with eastern agriculture. Indeed the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful homemaking is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy just described. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what cannot be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character.

At the very beginning the government should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy selfish personal or local interests, but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extravagance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

Irrigation Laws.

Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with and tend to improve the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development.

Over two hundred millions of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself, but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water, but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid states have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Law and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership or a control equivalent to ownership.

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies.

Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify holding it, have no proper application in a dry country.

The Only Right to Water.

In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users without compensation to the public is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves self-government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it. Such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit.

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LION CLOTHING COMPANY

Closing Out Sale

To Continue Three Weeks!

More on account of receiving the stock from Morris, Minn., and
which must be disposed of here in the Next Three Weeks.

The Thousands of satisfied customers who have thronged our store since the closing out began bear eloquent testimony to the greatness of our bargains, the littleness of our Prices. Other stores must realize a profit; with us the profits are out of the question, for our only desire is to GET RID OF THE GOODS AT SOME PRICE. In order to do this quickly we realize that we must make prices to sell the goods quickly, and accordingly the price mark shows figures that make competition seem ridiculous.

BIGGEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED!

We know the goods and their value; and if you take the trouble to inspect them, you'll appreciate them just as much as we do.

Men's Suits

Men's Overcoats

Men's Trousers

Men's Hats and Caps

Men's Top Shirts

Men's Underwear

Men's Sweaters

Boys' Suits

Boys' Reefers

Boys' Knee Pants

Boys' Caps

Boys' Underwear

Boys' Sweaters

Ladies' Capes

Ladies' Jackets

Ladies' Underwear

Dress Goods

And Trimmings

Don't defer buying until it is too late. The Great CLOSING OUT SALE

Must Be Absolute and Speedy.

LION CLOTHING CO

Fifth Street, Two Doors South of Stratton House.

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LION CLOTHING CO

Fifth Street, Two Doors South of Stratton House.

The Big Store.

To Keep the Boys Warm.

BIG line of Boy's Winter Suits, Overcoats, Reefer, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, Tam O'shanters, Hose, Leggings, Shoes, Rubbers and Overshoes. Our line must be seen to be fully appreciated; too much cannot be said of it.

Does your boys need any of the above mentioned Articles? Buy what the boy wants in the line of winter apparel, and let him make his selections here. It will cost you but little and he will have so much solid comfort.

Boy's Winter Caps 15c, 25c, 45c and 50c.
Boy's Winter Mittens and Gloves, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Boy's Fine Warm Reeffers \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50.

We Have the Best in the City,

and all at prices that are sure to please the most economical buyers.

MRS. B. KAATZ & SON,

203-205 Kindred Street,

East Brainerd.

BRAINERD LUMBER COMPANY, BRAINERD, MINN.

Mills and Yards at Rice Lake, East Brainerd.

We have constantly on hand a complete stock of Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Building Material. Short Lumber of all grades, and Low Grade of Dimension and boards at very low prices for Cash.

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Expert Watchmaker
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ENGLISH
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WATCHES,
708 FRONT ST.,
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COUPON CLIPPING CONTEST.



BUCK'S JUNIOR RANGE full nickel plated, now on exhibition in our window, to any little girl under fourteen years who cuts out the greatest number of our advertisements containing "BUCK'S Trade Mark" appearing in this item and present them at our store, neatly done up in packages, with the correct number contained written plainly upon each package, together with the name and address. Any little girl can get all the help she wishes. All packages will be placed in a box, and will be fairly counted by a committee of disinterested persons. Commence now to save your coupons. Don't miss one.

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Capital \$25,000. Surplus \$6,000.

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NATIONAL BANK

Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President

G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

Capital, - - - \$50,000

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Business accounts invited.

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Is the popular resort
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Choice Wines and Liquors

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We serve only goods we
can guarantee.

J. H. NOBLE,
PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER.

Hardwood Finisher.

All Orders Promptly Attended to. Tel. 50-5.

512, 7th St. N. Brainerd, Minn.

TARIFF DEBATE BEGINS

GERMANY'S GREATEST PARLIAMENTARY STRUGGLE IN AUGURATED.

OPPOSITION IS VERY STRONG

Every Individual Interest Affected Is Organized—Manufacturers and Socialists Have Joined Forces—Government So Completely Committed to Agrarian Interests That It Cannot Recede.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—Count von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, in introducing the greatest parliamentary struggle that Germany has ever faced, counselled the members of the reichstag to moderation of language, declaring that the eyes of the world were upon them.

Although this is Germany's affair, Count von Buelow said, it was necessary to maintain a resolute front to the other nations of the world.

Allusion was made to the United States in the course of the day's debate on the subject, and the name "America" is likely to be yet more freely used by both sides to this controversy, which is moving Germany more deeply than has any other civil question since the emergence of the empire. The tariff experiences of the United States and the pressure of American competition constitute rich mines for argument upon either side of the question.

"Brotwuscher" (bread usury), or the raising of the price of bread, is to be the battle word of the manufacturing capitalists and the Socialists alike, who, by a curious turn of politics, now unite in passionate opposition to a bill that primarily increases the cost of foodstuffs.

Every individual small interest throughout Germany that is adversely affected by the tariff bill is organized against this bill. Popular and irresponsible sentiment gathers around these compact and highly organized fighting units. This opposition to the measure is more powerful outside than inside of the German parliament. While the government is aware of and feels the opposition it also recognizes and sees that the present period of industrial calamity in Germany is an inopportune time to press a measure raising the cost of food. The government is so pledged to the Agrarian party, so completely committed to the measure, that it feels that it cannot recede therefrom or postpone its consideration. Consequently the ministry entered upon the debate determined to see the measure through, but with no cheerfulness of spirit.

It is believed Germany is about to enter upon as intense a period of political disturbance as existed in Great Britain during the corn law agitation.

AN IRRITATING SUBJECT.

Arbitration Stirs Up Delegates to the Pan-American Congress.

Mexico City, Dec. 3.—The session of the Pan-American conference took an exceptional turn. The order of the day called for a discussion of the projects for a Pan-American bank and the exchange of official publications, but at the opening of the session Mr. Baez of Paraguay took the floor and made a speech advocating a comprehensive scheme of arbitration. At its conclusion Mr. Matte of Chile rose and said that he thought it would be better for the conference to confine itself to the order of the day instead of listening to mere academic discussions.

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A Guide.

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis?

Dr. B.—Not much, but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.—Tit-Bits.

Fleecing De Maupassant.

It is said that the Norman peasants hit upon a happy scheme of fleecing Guy de Maupassant, who once maintained near his home at Etretat a rabbit Warren of a few acres. They used to plant choice vegetables and rare shrubs in the adjoining fields, and every year De Maupassant had to pay for the damage done by his

The Big Store.

To Keep the Boys Warm.

BIG line of Boy's Winter Suits, Overcoats, Reefer, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, Tam O'shanter, Hose, Leggings, Shoes, Rubbers and Overshoes. Our line must be seen to be fully appreciated; too much cannot be said of it.

Does your boys need any of the above mentioned Articles? Buy what the boy wants in the line of winter apparel, and let him make his selections here. It will cost you but little and he will have so much solid comfort.

Boy's Winter Caps 15c, 25c, 45c and 50c.

Boy's Winter Mittens and Gloves, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Boy's Fine Warm Reeffers \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50.

We Have the Best in the City,

and all at prices that are sure to please [the] most economical buyers.

MRS. B. KAATZ & SON,

203-205 Kindred Street,

East Brainerd.

BRAINERD LUMBER COMPANY, BRAINERD, MINN.

Mills and Yards at Rice Lake, East Brainerd.

We have constantly on hand a complete stock of Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Building Material. Short Lumber of all grades, and Low Grade of Dimension and boards at very low prices for Cash.

A. P. REYMOND
Expert Watchmaker
OF
AMERICAN
ENGLISH
AND SWISS
WATCHES,
705 FRONT ST.,
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COUPON CLIPPING CONTEST.



BUCK'S JUNIOR RANGE
full nickel plated, now on exhibition in our window, to any little girl under fourteen years who cuts out the greatest number of our advertisements containing "Buck's" Trade Mark, appearing in this item and present them at our store, neatly done up in packages, with the correct number contained written plainly upon each package, together with the name and address. Any little girl can get all the help she wishes. All packages will be placed in a box, and will be fairly counted by a committee of disinterested persons. Commence now to save your coupons. Don't miss one.

A. L. HOFFMAN.

GEO. E. GARDNER,

Wines, Liquors and CIGARS.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.
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Fire Insurance and Real Estate

Business, Representing

Sixteen Largest and best Fire Insurance in the world. Lowest rates for both fire and tornado insurance.

We Have Choice City Property

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NORTHERN PACIFIC BANK

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Capital \$25,000. Surplus \$6,000.

**General Banking Business
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Your Account Solicited.

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Business accounts invited.

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TARIFF DEBATE BEGINS

GERMANY'S GREATEST PARLIAMENTARY STRUGGLE IN- AUGURATED.

OPPOSITION IS VERY STRONG

Every Individual Interest Affected Is Organized—Manufacturers and Socialists Have Joined Forces—Government So Completely Committed to Agrarian Interests That It Cannot Recede.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—Count von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, in introducing the greatest parliamentary struggle that Germany has ever faced, counselled the members of the reichstag to moderation of language, declaring that the eyes of the world were upon them.

Although this is Germany's affair, Count von Buelow said, it was necessary to maintain a resolute front to the other nations of the world.

Allusion was made to the United States in the course of the day's debate on the subject, and the name "America" is likely to be yet more freely used by both sides to this controversy, which is moving Germany more deeply than has any other civil question since the emergence of the empire. The tariff experiences of the United States and the pressure of American competition constitute rich mines for argument upon either side of the question.

"Brotwuscher" (bread usury), or the raising of the price of bread, is to be the battle word of the manufacturing capitalists and the Socialists alike, who, by a curious turn of politics, now unite in passionate opposition to a bill that primarily increases the cost of foodstuffs.

Every individual small interest throughout Germany that is adversely affected by the tariff bill is organized against this bill. Popular and irresponsible sentiment gathers around these compact and highly organized fighting units. This opposition to the measure is more powerful outside than inside of the German parliament. While the government is aware of and feels the opposition it also recognizes and sees that the present period of industrial calamity in Germany is an inopportune time to press a measure raising the cost of food. The government is so pledged to the Agrarian party, so completely committed to the measure, that it feels that it cannot recede therefrom or postpone its consideration. Consequently the ministry entered upon the debate determined to see the measure through, but with no cheerfulness of spirit.

It is believed Germany is about to enter upon as intense period of political disturbance as existed in Great Britain during the corn law agitation.

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